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Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1765.

Continuation of the Letter to a Noble Lord.

vide p. 142.

I Cannot see why the American peazants may not with as much propriety speak of their cities of London and Westminster, of their islets of Britain, Ireland, Jersey, Guernsey, Sark and the Orcades, and of the "rivulets and runlets thereof," * and consider them all but as appendages to their sheep cots and goose pens. But land is land, and men should be men. The property of the former God hath given to the possessor. These are *sui juris* or slaves and vassals; there neither is nor can be any medium. Mr. —— would do well once in his life to reflect that were it not for *our* American colonies, he might at this "present Crisis," been but the driver of a baggage cart on a crusade to the holy sepulchre, or sketching caracatura's, while the brave were bleeding and dying for their country. He gives us three or four sophisticated fiddle strings, to prove that "no taxes can be exactly equal." "If not exactly equal on all, then not just." "Therefore no taxes at all can be justly imposed." This is arch. But who before ever dreamt that no taxes could be imposed, because a mathematical exactness or equality is impracticable?

Having in his odd way, and very confused method considered the right and authority of parliament to tax the colonies, which he takes for granted instead of proving; he proceeds to show the expediency of taking the present Crisis by the foretop, and proceeding in the present manner, lest it should run away. As to *the* "*nascent* crisis, or present tense," 'tis as good a tense as any in grammar. And misers and politicians will for their purposes ever think it the best. If we must be taxed without our consent, and are able to pay the national debt, and 'tis our duty to pay it, which some take for granted, why then I agree we had better pay it off at once, and have done with it. For this purpose, the "present identic very now, is better than any other now or crisis, begotton or about to be begotton, nascent or about to be nascent, born or unborn." ‡ If Mr. —— pleases, it shall be the great *Æra* or *TO NUN* of the colony administratrix.

Ultima cumæi venit jam carminis ætas.
Nascitur Crisis.

But as to the manner and reasons, it may not be amiss to offer a word or two. He asks with the *pathos* of a stage itinerant, if "any time can be more proper to require some assistance from *our* colonies to preserve to themselves their present safety, than when *this country* is almost *undone* by procuring it." That that *country*, as he calls it, is almost undone, I shall not dispute; especially after I have the sagacious Mr. ——'s opinion to the same purpose. But he shows his ignorance, weakness and wickedness, who imputes so tremendous an impending evil to procuring safety for the colonies. The colonies never cost Britain any thing till the last war. Even now, if an impartial account were stated, without allowing one groat for the increase of European trade since the discovery of America, or for the employment yielded by the colonists to millions in Britain who would otherwise inevitably starve, the neat revenue that has accrued by means of "*our* American colonies" alone, would amount to five times the sum the crown ever expended for their settlement, protection and defence, from the reign of old Queen Bess to this day of superlative knowledge in the choice of crises, and in the prismatical pragmatical skill in sorting their various colors. In this calculate the whole expence of the last war is included, and supposed intirely chargeable to merica, according to the visionary theorems of the executor or executrix, the administrator or administratrix, and all other modern regulators and regulatrices of colony affairs, terrene, marine or ultramarine ‖ I should think however, that some small part of the national debt might be justly charged to the "procuring the present safety of Hanover, and other parts of high and low Dutchland." But, waveing this, if it were all to be charged to America, the 149 millions were well laid out, and much better than any sums expended from the days of that robber of mankind, Julius Cæsar, and so down from Will the old Norman bastard, usurper and tyrant, till we come to the glorious revolution, the "nascent" æra of British liberty glory & grandeur. † It was for the very being of Britain, as a great maratime commercial and powerful state; none of which would she long be, without the assistance of her colonies. It requires no penetration to foresee that should she ever lose these, which God forbid, she would in a few years fall a sacrifice to France, or some other despotic tyrannic power, on the continent of Old Europa. The national debt is confessed on all hands to be a terrible evil, and may in time ruin the state. But it should be remembered, that the Colonists never occasioned its increase, nor ever reaped any of the sweet fruits of involving the finest kingdom in the world, in the sad calamity of an enormous overgrown mortgage to state and stock jobbers. No places nor pensions of thousands and tens of thousands sterling, have been laid out to purchase the votes and influence of the Colonists. They have gone on with their settlements in spite of the most horrid difficulties and dangers; they have ever supported to the utmost of their ability his Majesty's provincial government over them, & I believe are to a man, and ever will be, ready to grant of their little to so valuable a purpose. But we cannot see the equity of our being obliged to pay off a score that has been much enhanced by bribes and pensions, to keep those to their duty who ought to have been bound by honor and conscience. We have ever been from principle attached to his Majesty and his illustrious house. We never asked any pay: the heart-felt satisfaction of having served our king and country, has been always enough for us. I cannot see why it would not be well enough to go a Nabob hunting on this occasion. Why should not the great Mogul be obliged to contribute towards, if not to pay the national debt, as some have proposed? He is a pagan, an East Indian, and of a dark complexion, which are sullen good reasons for laying him under contribution, as any: have found abroad in the pamphlets and coffee house conferences, for taxing the colonists. There are doubtless good reasons to be assigned, or it would not be done, by my superiors; but I confess I cannot reach them, nor has Mr. —— in the least helped me at this dead lift. Necessity, say the coffee house politicians and emissaries, has no law. Then say I *work the sponge* at once! A few jobbers had better be left to hang and drown themselves, as was the case after the South Sea bubble, and a few small politicians had better be sent after them, than the nation be undone. This would in the end turn out infinitely more beneficial to the whole, than imposing taxes on such as have not the means of paying them. In the way revenue hath been sometimes managed, the universe, nay the whole solar system, would not long set bounds to the rapid increase of the national debt. If places, pensions and dependencies shall be ever increased in proportion to new resources, instead of carefully applying such resources to the clearing off former incumbrances, the game may be truly infinite. I remember that the great duke of Sully, on a revision of the state of his master's finances, found that of 130 millions annually extorted from the poor people, but 30 millions of those livres centred in his majesty's coffers. He proceeded in a manner worthy himself. Happily for Britain, the papists ruined France and their own cause, by the villainous assassination of one of the greatest, wisest and best princes that ever lived. Of course the power and influence of the best minister beyond all comparison that ever existed ‡ fell with his sovereign. He only lived to explain to France what she might have been. She has been toiling to regain the golden opportunity 150 years; God be thanked, it is yet in vain, and if Britain pleases, ever will be.

Mr. —— asks, if "any time can be more proper to impose taxes on their *trade*, than when they are enabled to rival us in our manufactures, by the encouragement and protection we have given them?" Who are WE? It is a marvel he had not affirmed, that the colonies rival Great Britain in trade also. His not asserting this, is the only the least glimmering of modesty or regard to truth, discoverable thro' his notable performance. As the Colonists are British subjects, and confessedly on all hands entitled to the same rights and privileges with the subjects born within the realm. I challenge Mr. —— or any one else to give even the colour of a conclusive reason, why the Colonists are not entitled to the same means and methods of obtaining a living with their fellow-subjects in the islands.

vide [*To be continued.*] p. 158.

* *Terms used in our Charters.*
‡ *P——n Parody.* ‖ *Pamphleteers.*
† *We may trust the memory of butchers and robbers, as they deserve. How Thousand years after they are dead? 'Tis much to be lamented that mankind in all ages have wanted spirit and spirit to treat their real oppressors according to their demerit much sooner.*
‡ *Except one Mr Pitt.*

To the Printers.

Pray let the following have a Place in your next, and you'll oblige, Your's, &c.

To the Gentlemen of the Long Robe.

Gentlemen,

UNDER the present melancholly Prospect, you may perhaps render an important Service to your Country, and remove many Doubts, Difficulties, Jealousies and Fears from the Minds of thinking Persons, who are but little conversant in Law, by a candid Discussion of the following Questions: which is earnestly requested of you, in Behalf of many who are under the like Embarrassment with

Your humble Servant, *Simplex Munditiis.*

Is it a Maxim of the common Law, *Quod non prius fuit, sine facto seu defectu nostro, amitti, seu in alienum transferri, non potest?*

Is it another Maxim, *Quod tangit omnes, ab omnibus approbari debet?*

With what Restrictions and Limitations are these Maxims to be understood?

LONDON, *May* 15.

HIS Majesty went to the House of Peers, attended by the Earl of March and Lord Cadogan, and gave the royal assent to the regency bill, and to such other bills as lay ready for his majesty to sign. He was followed by an incredible number of Spittle Field weavers, with black flags imploring his majesty's gracious interposition in behalf of themselves and their very wretched families.

May 16. About 8000 Spittle-Field weavers were drawn up in Moorfields, and from thence marched again to St. James's. They had, in their last insurrection, offered some insults to a noble duke, in consequence whereof the guards were ordered out to prevent the like outrages for the future. This precaution had the desired effect, and no violence was offered on the part of the weavers.

May 17. The Spittle-Field weavers assembled again, and appeared as a formidable body before the house of Peers, but committed no acts of violence in that neighbourhood. In their return home, the house of Mr. Carr and Co. on Ludgate Hill, mercers, was beset, the windows broke, and other damage done, but whether by the weavers, or an indiscriminate mob is not quite certain. However, on the approach of the civil and military power of the city, the rioters dispersed, and peace was restored. The pretence for this outrage was, that the partners were encouragers of the importation of foreign silks. On the same day a great body of these people and others appeared before the Duke of Bedford's in Bloomsbury square, where a party of horse and foot were sent to disperse them; on which occasion much mischief was done by the horse prancing among the Mob, and trampling down all before them. By these proceedings, the whole city of London was in some measure alarmed, and the magistracy were vigilant to prevent bad consequences; orders were issued for the city militia to hold themselves in readiness at an hours warning; guards were placed at the most considerable avenues about town, and the justices published papers threatning rioters with the penalty of the law. By these orders the weavers were intimidated, and the tranquility of the city restored. The principal orator for the weavers, is one Jones a Welshman, who has behaved with so much moderation, as to merit the regard of his superiors.

May 20. In such universal esteem is the high character of Mr. Pitt, that nothing is more common at any of the foreign Courts in Europe, when any English Gentlemen are there, than to enquire whether he be alive? And how he does? An instance of this happened very lately at Rome, where some English Gentlemen were viewing the palace of his Holiness, who happening to see them, and finding they were English Gentlemen on their Travels, instantly enquired after Mr. Pitt, in the above words. How happy would it be for our Sovereign, and those distressed kingdoms, were he once more at the head of affairs!

By Capt. Blake, *who arrived here laſt Tueſday from* LONDON, *we have the public Prints to the* 14*th of* June, *from which we have extracted the following Articles, viz.*

From the London Gazette,

WESMINSTER, May 25.

THIS day his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his royal robes ſeated on the throne, with the uſual ſolemnity, Sir Septimus Robinſon, Knt. Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a Meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the royal aſſent to ſeveral public and private bills. After which his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious Speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

THE diſpatch which you have given, with ſo much zeal and wiſdom to the public buſineſs, enables me now to put a period to this ſeſſion of Parliament.

"No alteration in the ſtate of foreign affairs has happened ſince your meeting, to diſturb the general peace; and it is with pleaſure that I inform you, that the preſent diſpoſitions of the ſeveral powers of Europe, promiſes the continuance of this bleſſing.

"I have ſeen, with the moſt perfect approbation, that you have employed this ſeaſon of tranquility in promoting thoſe objects which I had recommended to your attention, and in framing ſuch regulations as may beſt enforce the juſt authority of the legiſlature, and at the ſame time, ſecure and extend the commerce, and unite the intereſts of every part of my dominions.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"The chearfulneſs and prudence which you have ſhewn in providing for the neceſſary expences of the preſent year, deſerve my particular acknowledgments. The many bills which you have formed for the improvement and augmentation of the revenue in its ſeveral branches, and the early care which you have taken to diſcharge a part of the national debt, are the moſt effectual methods to eſtabliſh the public credit upon the ſureſt foundation, and to alleviate, by degrees, the burthens of my people.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The proviſions which have been made for the adminiſtration of the government, in caſe the crown ſhould deſcend to any of my children under the age of eighteen years, whilſt they add ſtrength and ſecurity to our preſent eſtabliſhment, give me the kindeſt and moſt convincing proof of your confidence: the ſenſe which I have of the important truſt repoſed in me, and my deſire to repay this mark of your affection, by diſcharging my part agreeably to your intention in the manner moſt beneficial to my people, have concurred to make me execute, without delay, the powers with which you have entruſted me. This is already done; and you may be aſſured, that as far as it depends upon me, thoſe ſalutary proviſions ſhall never be ineffectual. It is my ardent wiſh, and ſhall be my conſtant endeavour, on this, and every other occaſion, to perpetuate the happineſs of my ſubjects, and to tranſmit to poſterity the bleſſings of our invaluable conſtitution.

It is remarkable that in the courſe of the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, 223 *Bills received the Royal Aſſent, which are a much greater number for the ſhort continuance of the ſeſſions, than has happened for ſeveral years.*

St. James's May 29.

THIS day the Right Honourable Frederick Campbell, Eſq; commonly called Lord Frederick Campbell, and Thomas Viſcount Weymouth, were, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council and took their reſpective places at the board accordingly.

His Majeſty in Council was this day pleaſed to declare the Right Honourable Thomas Viſcount Weymouth, Lieutenant General and General Governor of his Majeſty's kingdom of Ireland.

Whitehall, June 1.

The King has appointed the Right Hon. Frederick Campbell, to the Keeper of His Majeſty's Privy Seal of Scotland, in the room of the Right Honourable James Stuart Mackenzie.

Whitehall, June 8. The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Hon. Charles Townſhend, Eſq; the officer of Receiver and Paymaſter-General of all his Majeſty's Forces, in the room of the Right Hon. Henry Lord Holland.

London, May 21.

We are told that a certain Great man has been in conference with a right Hon Gentleman, at his houſe in Kent, for three days ſucceſſively; and that he was with him ſo early yeſterday, as to be in town again by eight o'clock in the morning.

May 21. Sunday his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland was at Court, and had near an hour's private audience of his Majeſty: His Highneſs returned to Windſor at ſix o'clock, but is expected in town this day, on affairs of importance.

Sunday his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland alſo paid a viſit to Mr. Pitt, at Hayes, and was above two hours with him.

Yeſterday morning upwards of 30 coaches with coronets ſet out on the rout for the Temples of Liberty at Stowe and Hayes, from which, it is conjectured, ſome very important turn in the affairs of that Goddeſs is now on the carpet.

Among the many changes in the miniſtry the following are talked of,—Duke of Newcaſtle, Lord Preſident of the Council, — Charles Townſhend, Eſq; Chancellor of the Exchequer.— Earl of Bute, Lord Chamberlain.—General Conway, Secretary at War, —George Onſlow, Eſq; one of the Lords of the Admiralty.—Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple, Secretaries of State.—Marquis of Rockingham, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—Lord Holland to be created an Earl.

But notwithſtanding the above, it is aſſerted, that Mr. Pitt has abſolutely declined having any ſhare in the adminiſtration.

Died, the Right Hon. Lord Roſſo, late Lieutenant Colonel of the 22d regiment of foot, aged 61.

The hiſtory of England, or perhaps that of any other nation, hardly furniſhes an example ſo glorious to a ſubject as that of his being called twice from retirement, by the command of his Sovereign, and with the voice of the people, to reſtore to good order the perplexed affairs of his country. So peculiar an honour however diſtinguiſhes Mr. Pitt, for whom ſo high ſo high an eſteem, for ſhining abilities and inflexible integrity, appears to be rivetted in the hearts of a whole people, as no influence can withdraw, nor any calumnies leſſen; and their confidence in him is ſo great and has been ſo laſting, that it is no extravagance to ſay, he has an actual command over their fortunes and lives: on which good men may congratulate themſelves in a corrupt age, from ſeeing that real virtue wants not incitements, ſince, when diſcovered, it excites ſuch attachments as are its moſt ſatisfactory rewards. The Sovereign honors himſelf moſt by honoring thoſe who poſſeſs moſt of the confidence of his people; for in their ampleſt truſts his higheſt power muſt conſiſt. It is impoſſible to deſcribe truly the univerſal ſatisfaction that is now felt and expreſſed at the expectation which is entertained of high glory to his Majeſty, and as high happineſs to his people, from all future ſtate meaſures. They know the goodneſs of his royal heart is ſuch, that he has no diſtinct objects, nor have they any ſeparate views; they wiſh but to ſhare in his glory, and to partake of his welfare, which, with their fortunes and lives, they will be ſolicitous to encreaſe; and they have but one deſire more, which is, that no inſtrument of diſſenſion may be ſuffered to remain, even to put harmony again to the leaſt hazard; for what are the gratifications of individuals, oppoſed to the good of a whole community.

Affairs of the utmoſt importance to the well-being and improvement of the Britiſh American colonies, are now under conſideration of the Board of Trade.

Yeſterday morning early a duel was fought between two officers in Hyde-Park, about ſuperiority of ſervice in America, when the challenger received a thruſt in the ſword arm, a reconciliation enſued, and the wounded gentleman proceeded for aſſiſtance to an eminent ſurgeon in the neighbourhood.

We are told, that ſeveral great Commoners will be ennobled ſoon after the riſing of Parliament; among others, it is ſaid, that the gallant Sir William Johnſon will be raiſed to the dignity of a Viſcount in Ireland.

Abſtract of an Act to provide for the Adminiſtration of Government, in caſe the Crown ſhould deſcend to any of the children of his Majeſty, being under the age of eighteen years, and for the care and government of their perſons.

THE preamble to this Act mentions, that in conſequence of a tender concern in his Majeſty for his faithful ſubjects, and anxious deſire to provide for every poſſible event which may prevent their future happineſs or ſecurity, in regard to the adminiſtration of the government, as ſet forth in his Majeſty's ſpeech; it is therefore enacted, that power be veſted in his Majeſty of appointing from time to time, by three inſtruments under his ſign manual, a guardian to his ſucceſſor, in caſe the crown ſhall deſcend to any of his children being under the age of 18 years. Such guardian is to have the care and management of the tuition of the perſon of ſuch minor, and to execute the office of Regent of the kingdom; and to be either the Queen, or Princeſs Dowager of Wales, or one of the deſcendants to the late King, uſually reſiding in Great Britain.

The inſtruments of nomination are to be ſealed with the King's ſeal; and the ſeals of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, and Preſident of the Council; and to be ſeverally depoſited with them.

The council of Regency for aſſiſting the Regent is to conſiſt of their Royal Highneſſes Edward Auguſtus, Duke of York and Albany, William Henry, Duke of Glouceſter and Edinburgh, Prince Henry Frederick, and Prince Frederick William, and his Royal Highneſs his Majeſty's Uncle, William Auguſtus, Duke of Cumberland, (the ſaid Prince Henry Frederick, and Prince Frederick William, to be members of the ſaid Council of Regency, when they ſhall reſpectively attain the age of 21 years, and not ſooner) and alſo of the perſons and officers following, viz. the Archbiſhop of Canterbury for the time being; the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, or the Firſt Commiſſioner named in any Commiſſion for the cuſtody of the Great Seal of Great Britain for the time being; the Lord Treaſurer of Great Britain or the firſt Commiſſioner in that office for the time being; the Lord Preſident of the Council for the time being; the Lord Privy Seal; the Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain, or the firſt Commiſſioner for executing that office; the two principal Secretaries of State for the time being; and the Lord Chief Juſtice of the court of King's or Queen's bench for the time being. But if any of the King's brothers, or his uncle, ſhall die, during his Majeſty's reign, or ſhall be nominated Regent on his demiſe, his Majeſty, by three inſtruments, under his ſign manual, ſealed and depoſited as aforeſaid, and revocable at pleaſure, may appoint ſome other perſon to be of the council; and ſuch inſtruments are to be produced unopened to the privy council.

The council is to meet as the Regent ſhall direct, and five (where it is not otherwiſe ſpecially provided) may act.

Upon his Majeſty's demiſe, during the minority of his ſucceſſor, the privy council is to meet, and cauſe ſuch ſucceſſor to be proclaimed, purſuant to act 12 Will. III. upon pain of incurring the penalties of high treaſon. The conſent of the majority of five or more of the council is neceſſary to make good all creations, pardons, gifts, grants, diſpoſitions, inſtructions, orders, or authorities. The Regent is diſabled to make war or peace, to ratify treaties; or to prorogue, adjourn, or diſſolve the parliament, without the conſent of the majority of council.

Upon deſcent of the crown to a minor, the parliament then in being is to continue for three years, unleſs ſuch ſucceſſor ſhall be ſooner of age, or ſuch parliament be diſſolved by the Regent with conſent of the council; but if there ſhall be no parliament then in being, which ſhall have met, and ſat, the preceeding parliament is to convene, and ſit for three years; except as before excepted.

The ſucceſſor to the crown, being a minor, is not to be married during ſuch minority, without conſent of the Regent and council, on pain of the marriage being void, and the perſons concerned therein incurring the penalty of high treaſon.

In caſes of an equality of voices in the council, the Regent is to decide.

LONDON, June 4.

In the evening on Saturday the firſt inſtant, a moſt dreadful fire ſuddenly broke out at a ſhipwright's near Elephant-ſtairs, Rotherhithe, which in a few hours conſumed upwards of 140 houſes, notwithſtanding all poſſible means were uſed to ſtop its progreſs. The rapidity with which it raged, the wind being very high, prevented many of the inhabitants (moſt of them being ſhipwrights, and other labouring people employed in the buſineſs relative to ſhipping) from ſaving any part of their effects, whereby they are now reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs, and are unable to obtain even the neceſſaries of life without the charitable contributions of well diſpoſed perſons.

June 10. On Saturday at noon his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, ſet out for Harwich, in order to embark for Holland on his way to Germany.

We hear a houſe is taken for M. de Buffy, who, ſome time ago, reſided here in a public character from the Court of France.

By the KING,
A PROCLAMATION,
For the suppressing Riots, Tumults, and Unlawful Assemblies.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS it has been represented to us, by an address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that a tumultuous and riotous mob of several thousand idle and disorderly persons, arrayed under banners, and directed by leaders, assembled at the House of Lords on the 15th, 16th, and 17th days of this instant, to the terror and danger of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, in breach of the privilege, and in violation of the freedom of Parliament, and that the persons so assembled, or a great number of them, riotously, and in open violation of the laws, assaulted and endangered the life of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, in his return from the House of Lords, beset his Grace's house in Bloomsbury square, and would probably have committed the most enormous outrages there, had they not been prevented by the military force assisting the Civil Magistrates, as part of the Posse Comitatus. —We taking the same into our most serious consideration, and being resolved to suppress all such tumultuous riots and disorders, tending to the disturbance of the public peace, and to the endangering of all order and government, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our royal proclamation, hereby strictly charging and commanding the Lord Mayor and the Justices of the Peace of our city of London, and the Justices of the Peace of our city and liberties of Westminster, and borough of Southwark, and of the counties of Middlesex and Surry, that they do use their utmost endeavours to prevent and suppress all riots, tumults, and unlawful assemblies, and to put in due and strict execution the laws and statutes made for preventing, and for the more speedy and effectual suppressing and punishing the same; and that all our loving subjects be aiding and assisting therein.

Given at Our Court at St. Jame's, the 21st day of May, 1765, in the fifth year of our reign.

GOD save the KING.

June 10. The following Particulars of a late Negotiation are the Subject of much Conversation at the other End of the Town: On Wednesday the 15th of May Lord T. was sent for from Stowe; and on the Sunday following, H. R. H. the D. of C. together with Lord T. and some others, waited on Mr. P. at Hayes; when the principal Thing stipulated, respecting their Return to the Administration, was, "That Lord N. should be at the Head of the Treasury." To which Lord T. and Mr. P. made answer, *That they would never come in under Lord B's Lieutenant.* The Company then returned, and on the Tuesday following [May 21] the present Ministers were *recalled.* *Lond. Even. Post.*

It is now confidently said matters are so far from being accommodated with the Court of Versailles, relating to the payment of the Canada bills, that some fresh disputes have very lately broke out on that head, which, in all appearance, will protract the affair for a considerable time longer.

June 12. We hear that his Majesty's islands of Tobago in the West Indies, has of late been discovered to abound in the spontaneous production of wild cinnamon, cloves and nutmegs, little inferior to that of the island of Ceylon in the East Indies.

We are informed, that the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, will be indulged in the liberty of having one or more agents to reside in London, who may call in the assistance of Council, in any public concern, in the same manner as those employed by the American colonies.

June 13. We hear the prize-money for the taking of Pondicherry in the East-Indies, which is expected to be paid this month, after deducting the shares of officers, &c. will not amount to more than 5s. each foremastman.

We hear the late Spanish prize, the Santissima Trinidad, is to be fitted out in the river to import timber and plank from North America; as her burthen of 2000 tons will enable the merchants to clear large sums by the bounty allowed by the late act of parliament.

It is Lieutenant Colonel Amherst (and not the General, as lately mentioned) that is promoted to a company in the first regiment of Guards.

John Amherst, Esq; another Brother of the General's, is appointed Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

It is said, that John Amherst, Esq; Rear Admiral of the Blue, will hoist his Flag on board the new Victory Man of War, as soon as rigged, in order to proceed to relieve Commodore Harrison in the Mediterranean.

It is now confidently said there will be a promotion of land officers, in which number Col. Bradstreet, now in America, will be promoted to the rank of a Major General.

Col. Sir John St. Clair, Bart. is appointed Deputy Quarter-Master General to his Majesty's forces in North Britain.

June 14. An article in the Leyden Gazette, dated London May 31. says, that in order to determine Mr. Pitt to return again into the ministry, an offer has been made him of the Order of the Garter: but that he continues still to excuse himself on account of the declining state of his health.

There is a confirmation of the loss of the three Algerine xebeques, the largest, finest, and newest they had, on board of which were forty Christian slaves, and about 1200 seamen, who are all supposed to have perished; the Rais, who commanded a fourth, which was in company with them, finding it impossible to assist them, and being returned to Algier without being able to give an account whether or not a single life was saved. They were dashed to pieces on the rocks of Cape Tresforcas, under the cannon of Melisse-Prendro, in Spain.

Sir William Johnson is now talked of to succeed a certain American Governor, who is expected in England this summer.

It is now talked that the Right Hon. the Earl of Suffolk will be appointed Master of the Horse to her Majesty, in the Room of Lord Viscount Weymouth, who is to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Hon. Commodore Byron, now Commander in Chief of the English squadron in the East Indies, will be included in the next promotion of flag officers.

Boston, August 5.

Part of a Letter from London.

A Bounty for Nine years is to commence from the 1st of January, 1766, viz. for three years Twenty shillings for every hundred containing 6 score deals, planks, and boards not less than 10 feet long, 10 inches broad, and 1 & ¼ inch thick, and so in proportion for any greater length, or any greater thickness not exceeding four inches.

Twelve Shillings for every load containing 50 cubic feet of any square timber of all kinds, not less than 10 inches square.

12s. On Deals, Planks and Boards } for the next 3
8s. —Timber. } years.
10s. —Deals, Planks, and Boards } for the last 3
5s. —Timber. } years.

It is necessary to be observed, that the workmen in Great-Britain have been so long accustomed to the forms and dimensions of deals and timber, imported from Norway and the Baltic, that unless the Americans cut and convert theirs after the same manner, it will not sell to advantage, which has proved the case with some cargoes, lately imported from America, that came of various lengths, breadths, and thickness, in expectation that it might be sold per the foot, and in that way find its value; in which the proprietors have found themselves greatly mistaken.

When imported from foreigners pays duty.

per load per load 35s. 7½d.

Fir Timber not less than 10 inches square from 20 feet to 50 feet long.
An ordinary kind from Norway now sells at 26s. and 28s. per load (50 cubic feet.)
A good kind from Riga, 46s. and 48s dit.
Oak Timber not less than 10 inches square from 20 feet to 50 long 3l. and 4l. per load
Cedar not less than 10 inches square, if 16 inches square the better, from 12 to 20 feet long.

Many other kinds of timber the produce of America, will probably answer for sale in Great-Britain.

The best in quality of every sort should only be sent: All coarse tops of trees to be cut off, as the freight will be so considerable a part of the value.

The following is the proper dimensions of Deals for sale in Great Britain.

Thick Length Bredth { Deals from Norway, &c. now selling in London, viz

When imported from foreigners pays duty.

£. 1 8 7½ p. 120 deals.

Inch	Feet	Inches	ordinary white wood	yellow wood
1¼	10	D°	10&12. 4&5l p120	7l&8l. p120
1¼	12	D°	——about 8 and 9 ditto	
2	12	D°	In proportion to ditto, calculating length and thickness, (the price of one and half inch, twelve feet long being the standard)	
2½	12	D°		
1½	14	D°		
2	14	D°		
2½	14	D°		
1¾	16	D°		
2	16	D°		
2½	16	D°		
1¾	18	D°		

£. 4 5 10½ per 120.

2	20	12	These dimensions not usually brought from the Baltic, but would sell in proportion to the following.
2	22	D°	
2	24	D°	
2	26	D°	
2	28	D°	
2	30	D°	- - 6s. and 7s. each
2	36	D°	- - 7s. and 8s. ditto
2½	36	D°	- - 9s. and 10s. ditto
3	40	D°	- - 12s. and 14s. ditto

All to be perfectly free from sap, and to be sawed exactly regular and conformable to the above dimensions, the cleaner and freer from knots the more agreeable.

N. B. Too great a quantity of Turpentine will displease, as being offensive to the smell, too heavy, and not easy for the tools of the workman.

Some Minutes relating to Affairs at Home are collected from Letters received by Capt. Blake.

THE parliament was prorogued the latter end of May: A few days before which the principal officers of state were very unexpectedly made acquainted with the K—'s intentions of making some changes in several of the highest departments of government; and accordingly the parliament, notwithstanding they had finished all the business of the session, was adjourned from day to day, for the space of three days successively, in order, as is usual in those cases, to issue writs for new elections in case of any seats in the house being vacated by promotion to office —In the mean time it was publickly known that no less a personage than the D of C—b—d went down to Mr. P. at his seat at Hayes, (Mr. P. himself being ill of the gout) with the K—'s instructions to desire him to take upon him the principal management of public affairs, and to let him know that he might nominate to every principal office, and bring in with him such persons as he pleased —This offer, after a long conference with the D. Mr. P. declined accepting, urging (it is said, his increasing ill health——however that was, 'tis very certain the D. returned to court with Mr. P's negative to the offer, which occasioned no small consternation and bustle at court ——The next day Mr. P. and his brothers in law Earl T. and Mr. J. G——le became reconciled to their brother Mr. G. G——le, to whom they had not spoke in two or three years, & all supp'd together at Lord T—'s.——A council was soon held, and instead of the present ministry being turned out, the following changes were made, viz. the Hon. S. M——ze, brother of a certain unpopular nobleman had the privy seal of Scotland taken from him in favor of Lord P. G—l, younger brother to the D. of A—l, Lord North—l—d, brother in law also of the said nobleman, resigned the lord lieutenancy of Ireland, and Lord Weymouth appointed in his room. Mr. Ch. Townsend appointed paymaster general in the room of Lord Holland resigned; these are all the changes of any consequence that happened, and 'tis said and generally believed that the D. of N——le has publickly declared that none of his friends will accept any post under the government, if offered, to the disobliging of the present ministry; and 'tis certain that several persons of distinction [illegible] the opposition who had not spoke to Mr. G. G[illegible] for a long time, went to his levy immediately [illegible] the aforesaid overture to Mr. P. and his declining it.

These seemingly strange and contradictory events and appearances are generally accounted for in England, by supposing that the before-mentioned unpopular nobleman expected under all the circumstances of things, that the present ministry would have submitted in some considerable measure to be advised by him in the conduct of the public business; but finding them in that particular quite untractable, that he advised the bringing in Mr. P. again, in hopes of being able to make some better terms with him; but if that could not be done, that by this means the people would be gratified, and that consequently at least the public clamours, which have all along seemed ultimately to fall on the said nobleman, would subside and give him time and opportunity to recover himself.——All this 'tis said Mr. P. saw through, and being persuaded that the overtures thus made to him proceeded not so much from choice and inclination as from a design to answer particular personal purposes, not only refus'd to accept the same, but immediately threw the weight of his influence into the other scale, as he now perceived both parties were embarked in the same bottom, viz. that of opposing the influence of the Favourite.—'Tis said Mr. P. told the D. that he never would undertake and be accountable to the public for his conduct in an office of state, while another who sustained no office, and consequently would not be accountable for the advice he should give in public matters, would be continually going between him and the K—.——That he tho't in his conscience Mr. G. G——le was the fittest man in the kingdom to manage the business of the treasury, and that he did not think it was in his power, under all circumstances, to render any essential services either to the K. or the public, by the proffer'd honor.

The situation at court to be sure by all accounts is very particular—The ministry given plainly to understand that they were to go out and others take their places—the principal person intended to be brought in, with such others as he should name, refusing to come in for the very reason that occasioned the determination to make a change—and in consequence of that, the same threatned ministry continued in the administration, because those who were formerly their enemies, now by this step made their friends refuse to lend their aid in order to their being got in, by declining to supply their places.

Various are the guesses of the connoisseurs of what will still happen to the ministry in the course of the summer, and what may be done in parliament next session, in consequence of these events; but time only will discover what these will be, or whether any thing

TICKETS in Faneuil-Hall LOTTERY
SOLD by the Printers hereof.

See the above Blanks Filled up Page 152 & Freedom Compiled.

NEW YORK, July 29.

Since our last arrived Capt. Hawthorn, in 45 Days from Briſtol. A Brig for Boſton was to ſail in about 10 Days after

Yeſterday the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt. Goodridge, arrived here from Falmouth with the May and June Mails, in 42 Days.

PORTSMOUTH, Auguſt 2.

Laſt Sunday Mr. Robert Sandeman, for the firſt Time, perform'd Service in the new Edifice lately erected in Divinity Street (ſo called) by a Number of Well-wiſhers to the Goſpel —— Lectures on Tueſday and Thurſday Evenings at Six o'Clock will be conſtantly attended.

BOSTON, Auguſt 5.

In Capt Blake came Paſſenger the Rev. Mr Ephraim Avery, Miniſter of the Epiſcopal Church at Rye, in New-York Province; and ſeveral other Gentlemen.

In Capt. Blake alſo came Paſſenger Jared Ingerſoll, Eſq. having obtained the *moſt reputable* Office of a STAMPMAN for his NATIVE Place the Colony of Connecticut, as it is ſaid, at the Requeſt of that Colony, for the good Services he has done them in England. — In this Metropolis he is received *by his Brother placemen*, with great Reſpect.

Capt Blake met with Capt. Hunter in a Ship, and Capt. Hayman in a Schooner, from this Place, going up the River to London. — He alſo ſpoke with Capt. Bruce from the Weſt Indies, and Capt. Holme from South Carolina.

Capt Daverſon was to ſail the Beginning of July, for this Place.

In the Act for altering certain Rates of Poſtage, &c It is enacted That all Letters between London and any Port within the Britiſh Dominions in America, ſhall pay ſingle 1s double 2s treble 3s an ounce 4s ſterling. — All Letters by ſea from one port to another in the ſaid Dominions ſhall pay ſingle 4d. double 8d treble 12s an ounce 1s 4d. — No veſſel ſhall be permitted to break bulk, or may enter in any port, until all Letters on board are delivered to the Poſtmaſter of ſuch port (he paying the bringer one penny for each Letter.) All maſters, mariners, paſſengers, &c neglecting to deliver the Letters ſhall for every offence forfeit 20l. ſterling.

☞ The above ACT takes place next *October*.

The Caſes and Boxes for packing the Stampted Papers and Parchments were ſhipping the middle of June laſt and would be ſoon ready to ſhip for theſe American Provinces.

We hear that a Brigantine belonging to Rhode-Iſland, was lately caſt away in the Streights of Belleiſle, and all on board Periſhed.

Extracts of late Intelligence from England.

"I Congratulate Great Britain and the Colonies on the happy Reſtoration of Mr. P——ſto to his former Influence in Buſineſs. 'Tis certain he has had every Thing offered him, and like himſelf has refuſed every Thing but the Honor of ſerving his King and Country in the moſt difficult Conjunctures. This by one of the fineſt Strokes of Policy in the World he has on a late Occaſion moſt eſſentially effected. I venture to predict, that when the whole ſhall be known, his noble Behavior in this Inſtance will be as highly extolled and as juſtly celebrated as any Part of his heroic Conduct of the laſt War. I am alſo to aſſure you the Tide begins to ſet in Favor of North-America, and you may depend on it a Torrent will ſoon ſweep away all your Enemies. You will alſo ſoon have the Pleaſure of once more ſeeing your Friends in the Zenith of Power. I have good Reaſon to believe that before next Chriſtmas it will be as dangerous in South-Britain to ſcribble and harangue againſt the Colonies, as it now is to attempt a Vindication of Lord —S, and his Junto. 'Tis certain his Lordſhip will never again be ſo happy here, as he may be North of Tweed. I muſt alſo take Leave poſitively to declare, that all Meaſures prejudicial to the Intereſts of America, ever yet taken, have been not only propoſed, but even very warmly recommended by mean mercenary Hirelings or Parricides among yourſelves, who for a little filthy Lucre would at any Time betray every Right, Liberty and Privilege of their Fellow Subjects. Moſt Men of Senſe in England are now convinced that they have been moſt miſerably deceived and deluded by the Accounts receiv'd from Placemen in the Colonies, or the Seekers of ſuch Places, who are and have been here from thence."

Wanted, A Perſon to attend a Shop of Engliſh and Weſt India Goods in the Country. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

To be Let, or Sold, by *Chriſtopher Rank*, of *Boſton*, ſeven Acres of good Marſh lying in *Cambridge*. Said *Rank* ſells beſt *Lynn* Shoes for 35/. O. T. a Pair & ſundry other Goods cheap for Caſh.

ROBERT BARKER,

Of *Hanover* in the County of *Plymouth*,

HEREBY informs the Public,

That he makes BELLS of any Size ſuitable for Meeting-Houſes, at *Two Shillings* per Pound,

TO BE SOLD BY

Joſeph *and* Daniel Waldo,

At their Shop in King Street, the lower End of the Town Houſe;

All Sizes of Nails and Window-Glaſs, Braſs Kettles and Skillets, Powder, Shot, Engliſh and German Steel, London Wool Cards, Button Stones, Raſing Tops and Drops, Ring Sparks, white and red Foil for Jewellers, Braſs Handles and Eſcutcheons of various Patterns and Prices for Deſks, Cheſts of Drawers, &c Tea Kettles, Warming and Frying Pans, together with all Sorts of PEWTER and other HARD WARES, too many to be enumerated.

N. B. CASH given for POT-ASH on the Delivery.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Samuel A. Otis,

At Store. No. 5, South Side of the Town Dock;

Ticklingburgs	Beſt Bohea TEA,
Oznabrigs	3d 4d 6d 8d 10d & 20d
Engliſh & Ruſſia Duck	Nails.
6 by 8 7 by 9 & 8by10 Window-Glaſs	*Engliſh* and *German* Steel
	Duck, Pigeon & Gooſe Shot
Copperas Allum	Long and ſhort Pipes
Spices of all Kinds	Indigo. Barr-Iron
Cod and Mackrel Hooks and Lines	Logwood, Cotton Wool
	New England Rum, &c.
Netting & ſeamleſs Twine	ALSO,
Beſt *Duaham* Muſtard	A few Barrels of choice
Ginger. Starch, Pepper.	Mackrell.

N. B. New England Rum and Meloſſes at the Caſh Price, will be taken in Pay for any of the above Articles.

A BRIGANTINE, Burthen about 100 Tons, ſuitable for the Lumber Trade, together with her Appurtenances, now lying in the Mill-Creek, to be Sold very reaſonable. Inquire of *Jonathan Snelling*, at his Store on *Treat's* Wharff ——

Who has to diſpoſe of, Sterling Madeira, Liſbon and other Wines, Weſt India Rum, Sugars, &c. and a Parcel of choice Fuſtick, lately imported, all cheap for Caſh.

For LONDON,

The Ship LIBERTY,

Henry Smith, Maſter;

Now lying at HANCOCK's Wharff; WILL ſail in three Weeks, having Part of his Cargo on Board. For Freight or Paſſage treat with ſaid Maſter on Board, or with *John Hancock* at his Store oppoſite *Faneuil*-Hall Market.

All Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Joſeph Ruggles, *late of* Roxbury *Innholder, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to* Nathaniel *and* Rebecca Ruggles, *of ſaid* Roxbury, *Adminiſtrator and Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate. And all indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to the ſaid* Nathaniel *and* Rebecca.

IF any Perſon has loſt Part of a large Silver Spoon, that was ſtopt on Suſpicion of its being ſtolen, and will apply to the Subſcriber, deſcribe the ſame, and pay the Coſt of this Advertiſement, they may have it again. BARNABAS WEBB

Imported in the laſt Ships, and to be Sold by

Suſanna Renken,

In Fore Street, near the Draw-Bridge, *BOSTON*,

Pink, blue, green and brown Ducapes; green pink blue and changeable Mantuas plain and ſtript lutеſtrings, pink blue green and brown Engliſh Damaſks, India ditto, Taffatics, Perſians, Broglios, Belgemins black blue crimſon pink and white Sattin, black and coloured Sattin Hatts and Bonnets, Silk Shoes and Clogs, Engliſh and Lynn Shoes, Childrens Morocco ditto, Chineſes, Patches, faſhionable Trimmings, Gimps and Snail ditto, Staybraid and Cord, black and white Silk Gloves and Mitts, Worſted ditto, Cambricks, plain and ſpotted Lawns, Gauzes, Iriſh Linnens, Ruſſia ditto. Long Lawn, Callimanco, Tammies, Durants, Ruſſels, Grograms, Shalloons, German Serges, Broad Cloths, Halfthicks, Silk Knee Straps Buttons, Twiſt, Silk Handkerchiefs, Linnen ditto, Damaſk and Diaper Table Cloths and Napkins, Clouting Diaper, faſhionable Ribbons, Pins, French Necklaces, Needles, Threads, Tapes, Cruels, broad and narrow Qualities, Bengals and Penniaſcoes, Womens & Childrens Stays, Quilted Coats, Mens & Womens worſted and cotton Hoſe, Waiſtcoat & Breeches knit Patterns, Turlington's Balſam, Stoughton's Elixir, Eau de Luce, Green and Bohea Tea, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinamon, Pepper, Ginger, Turkey Figs, Currants Raiſins, with a Variety of other Articles, at the loweſt Price for Caſh.

To be Sold by Public Vendue This DAY, at the Houſe oppoſite the South Door of the Town-Houſe,

A Parcel of Houſhold Furniture,

among which are, Tables, Chairs, Looking Glaſſes, Caſe of Drawr, a Beureau, Feather Beds and Bedding, an eaſy Chair, ſome Plate, Mens Wearing Apparel, A good 8 Day Clock, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

The Sale to begin at 10 a Clock, A. M.

On TUESDAY the 27th of *Auguſt*, will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Houſe of WILLIAM BUTTAR, in *Green's* Lane.

A Variety of genteel Houſhold Furniture, *viz.* Mohogany Tables, Looking-Glaſſes, ſeveral Sett of Chairs, Feather Beds & Bedding, a Variety of China and Glaſs Ware, Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. A Horſe and Chaiſe, — Library of BOOKS, — and ſome ENGLISH GOODS.

B. N. The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock, A. M. and to be continued 'till the whole are ſold.

J. RUSSELL, V. M.

To be LET for want of Employment,

A ſtrong likely young Negro Man.

Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his uſual Place of Sale, on THURSDAY next.

A fine Aſſortment of European GOODS,

——*Conſiſting of*——

Broad Cloths, Ratteens, Tammies, Shalloons, Camblets, Garlix, Iriſh Hollands, Fuſtians, Lawns, Gauzes, Ribbons, Men and Womens Hoſe, fine Dowlaſs, Oznabrigs, 3 4 7 8 and 4 qr. Checks, a Quantity of Braziery Ware, Houſhold Furniture, — Sundry Pieces of Silk — &c. &c.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By *Moſes Deſhon*,

At the Neweſt Auction-Room, oppoſite the Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square;

Next Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Friday Evenings;

A large Aſſortment of European Goods, &c. &c. &c.

At the New Auction-Room now kept by

ELIAS DUPEE,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, Next Tueſday, Wedneſday and Friday, at Four o'Clock *in the Afternoon*,

FEather Bed and Bedding. Bedſteads. Couch, Mahogany Caſe of Drawers, Mohogany Deſk, Tables, Pictures and ſundry other Houſhold Goods. Mens and Womens Apparel, *a Gold Watch*, Earings & Stone Ring, a neat Microſcope, Stone Shoe and Knee Buckles, Glaſs Ware, curious Pictures, Books, a very good Jack, Seamens Great Coats and Jackets, Engliſh and French Gold and Silver Lace, Silk and worſted knit Patterns, Grogram, Luteſtring, Diaper, Chex, Linnen, Men Women and Childrens Hoſe, Handkerchiefs, Mens wove pleated Necks.

N. B. The Sale will begin preciſely at 4 o'Clock.

ALSO, Shop Sugar by the Barrel.

CUSTOM HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Doyle from Newfoundland. Blake from London. Dorington, Tower & Murton from North Carolina. Stickney from Virginia. Wimble from New York. Boult from Cadiz. Paine from Maryland. Warner from New-London. Sturgis from Rhode-Iſland.

CLEARED OUT.

Bettenham for Jamaica. Stanton for Georgia. Roach for Newfoundland. Nichols for Nova-Scotia and Newfoundland. Mix for New York. Scott for London. Deane, Taylor & Edwards for Connecticut.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Vernon for Weſt Indies. Foge for Annapolis Royal. Smith for London. Dole & Buſt for Newfoundland. Polk for Virginia. Mitchell for Louiſbourgh and Newfoundland.

Buried in the Town of Boſton, ſince our laſt.

Thirteen Whites. One Black.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches. Nine.

High Water at Boſton, for this preſent Week

Monday, 40 m. aft.	2	Friday, 48 m. aft.	5
Tueſday, 26 m. aft.	3	Saturday 31 m. aft.	6
Wedneſday, 13m. aft.	4	Lord's-day, 17 m. aft	7
Thurſday, 0 m. aft.	5	● Laſt Quart. 8 Day,	

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*, 1765.

Pitt & Lord Bute. Andrew Oliver &c &c